### **Endoglycosidase F3**

Endoglycosidase F3 [Endo-β-N-acetylglucosaminidase F3, EC 3.2.1.96] cleaves asparagine-linked biantennary and triantennary complex, oligosaccharides depending on the state of core fucosylation and peptide linkage (see Figure 1). It cleaves between the two N-acetylglucosamine residues in the diacetylchitobiose core of the oligosaccharide, generating a truncated sugar molecule with one N-acetylglucosamine residue remaining on the asparagine. In contrast, PNGase F removes the oligosaccharide intact.. There is no activity on oligomannose and hybrid molecules.

Endoglycosidase F3 will also cleave trimannosylchitobiose core structures (see Figure 1). This activity was previously attributed only to Endoglycosidase D from Streptococcus (formerly Diplococcus) pneumoniae.

Endoglycosidase F3 is less sensitive to protein conformation than PNGase F and is therefore more suitable for deglycosylation of native proteins. However for optimal results, denaturation of the glycoprotein is recommended

Endoglycosidase F3 is isolated from a strain of E. coli expressing a cloned gene from *Elizabethkingia miricola*. The recombinant protein is not glycosylated. This alteration may result in properties that differ from the natively-derived protein.

**Product Code: GE 49** 

### **Specifications**

**Activity:**  $\geq$ 25 U/mg,  $\geq$  5 U/mL

**Storage:** Store at 4°C. Do not freeze.

**Formulation:** The enzyme is provided as a sterile-filtered solution in 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5.

**Stability:** Stable at least 12 months when stored properly. Several days exposure to ambient temperatures will not reduce activity.

#### Assay

One unit of Endoglycosidase F3 activity is defined as the amount of enzyme required to catalyze the release of 1 µmole of N-linked oligosaccharides from porcine fibrinogen glycopeptides in 1 minute at 37° C, pH 4.5.

### **Product Description**

Molecular weight: 30,000 Daltons

**Purity:** Each lot of Endoglycosidase F3 is tested for contaminating activities by incubating the enzyme for 24 hours at 37°C with 2  $\mu$ L of enzyme. SDS-PAGE analysis of the treated BSA shows no evidence of degradation.

The production host strain has been extensively tested and does not produce any detectable glycosidases.

**Specificity:** Asparagine-linked or free bi- and triantennary oligosaccharides depending on core fucosylation and peptide linkage.

### Reagents

- ➤ 5X Reaction buffer 4.5 250 mM sodium acetate ph 4.5.
- Denaturation Solution w/v sodium lauryl sulfate, 1 M β-mercaptoethanol

➤ Triton X-100 solution\*, 15% v/v Triton X-100

### **Suggestions for Use**

#### **Procedure for Deglycosylation**

- 1. Add up to 200 μg of glycoprotein to Eppendorf tube
- 2. Add deionized water to a total of 33 µL
- 3. Add 10 µL 5X Reaction Buffer, 4.5
- 4. Add 2.5 μl of Denaturation solution. Heat at 90°C for 10 minutes
- 5. Cool to room tempurature and add 2.5 μL Triton X-100 solution
- 6. Add 2 μL of Endoglycosidase F3. Incubate 1 hour or more at 37°C
- 7. Monitor cleavage by SDS-PAGE

For digestion of native proteins, add water to a total volume of  $38 \mu L$  and omit steps 4 and 5. Increase incubation time appropriately.

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#### Figure 1 - Cleavage of oligosaccharldes by Endo F3

Man - Mannose; Gal - Galactose; Fuc - Fucose; GlcNAc - N-acetylglucosamine; NeuAc - N-acetylneuraminic acid; R - Peptide linkage required

Neu Ac 
$$\alpha(2-3)$$
 Gal  $\beta(1-4)$  Glc NAc  $\beta(1-2)$  Man  $\alpha(1-6)$  Endo F3 (slow)

Man  $\beta(1-4)$  Glc NAc  $\beta(1-4)$  Glc NAc-R

Neu Ac  $\alpha(2-6)$  Gal  $\beta(1-4)$  Glc NAc  $\beta(1-2)$  Man  $\alpha(1-3)$ 

Neu Ac  $\alpha(2-3)$  Gal  $\beta(1-4)$  Glc NAc  $\beta(1-4)$ 

Endo F3

Man  $\alpha(1-6)$ 

Man  $\beta(1-4)$  Glc NAc  $\beta(1-4)$  Glc NAc-R

Man  $\alpha(1-3)$ 

Endo F3

Man  $\alpha(1-6)$ 

Puc  $\alpha(1-6)$ 

Neu Ac  $\alpha(2-3)$  Gal  $\beta(1-4)$  Glc NAc  $\beta(1-2)$  Man  $\alpha(1-6)$ 

Man  $\beta(1-4)$  Glc NAc  $\beta$ 

(No Cleavage)

Fuc  $\alpha(1-6)$ 

Man β(1-4) GlcNAc β(1-4) GlcNAc